

May 2008

FDS6982AS

Dual Notebook Power Supply N-Channel PowerTrench® SyncFET[™] General Description Features

The FDS6982AS is designed to replace two single SO-8 MOSFETs and Schottky diode in synchronous DC:DC power supplies that provide various peripheral voltages for notebook computers and other battery powered electronic devices. FDS6982AS contains two unique 30V, N-channel, logic level, PowerTrench MOSFETs designed to maximize power conversion efficiency. The high-side switch (Q1) is designed with specific emphasis on reducing switching losses while the low-side switch (Q2) is optimized to reduce conduction losses. Q2 also includes an integrated Schottky diode using Fairchild's monolithic SyncFET technology.

Q2: Optimized to minimize conduction losses Includes SyncFET Schottky body diode

8.6A, 30V
$$R_{DS(on)}$$
 max= 13.5m Ω @ V_{GS} = 10V $R_{DS(on)}$ max= 16.5m Ω @ V_{GS} = 4.5V

- Low gate charge (21nC typical)
- Q1: Optimized for low switching losses

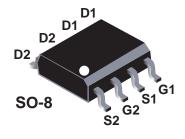
6.3A, 30V
$$R_{DS(on)}$$
 max= 28.0m Ω @ V_{GS} = 10V $R_{DS(on)}$ max= 35.0m Ω @ V_{GS} = 4.5V

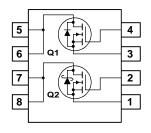
• Low gate charge (11nC typical)

Applications

Notebook







Absolute Maximum Ratings T_A = 25°C unless otherwise noted

Symbol	Parameter		Q2	Q1	Units
V _{DSS}	Drain-Source Voltage		30	30	V
V _{GSS}	Gate-Source Voltage		±20	±20	V
I _D	Drain Current - Continuous	(Note 1a)	8.6	6.3	А
	- Pulsed		30	20	
P _D	Power Dissipation for Dual Operation		2		W
	Power Dissipation for Single Operation	(Note 1a)	1.0	6	
		(Note 1b)	1		
		(Note 1c)	0.0	9	
T _J , T _{STG}	Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range		–55 to	+150	°C

Thermal Characteristics

$R_{\theta JA}$	Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Ambient	(Note 1a)	78	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC}$	Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Case	(Note 1)	40	°C/W

Package Marking and Ordering Information

Device Marking	Device	Reel Size	Tape width	Quantity	
FDS6982AS	FDS6982AS	13"	12mm	2500 units	

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Туре	Min	Тур	Max	Units
Off Cha	racteristics		•				
BV _{DSS}	Drain-Source Breakdown	$V_{GS} = 0 \text{ V}, \qquad I_D = 1 \text{ mA}$	Q2	30			V
033	Voltage	$V_{GS} = 0 \text{ V}, \qquad I_{D} = 250 \text{ uA}$	Q1	30			
ΔBVDSS	Breakdown Voltage	I _D = 1 mA, Referenced to 25°C	Q2		28		mV/°C
ΔT_J	Temperature Coefficient	I _D = 250 μA, Referenced to 25°C	Q1		24		
I _{DSS}	Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	$V_{DS} = 24 \text{ V}, V_{GS} = 0 \text{ V}$	Q2 Q1			500 1	μА
I _{GSS}	Gate-Body Leakage	$V_{GS} = \pm 20 \text{ V}, V_{DS} = 0 \text{ V}$	Q2 Q1			±100	nA
On Cha	racteristics (Note 2)		1		l.	I	l
V _{GS(th)}	Gate Threshold Voltage	$V_{DS} = V_{GS}$, $I_D = 1 \text{ mA}$	Q2	1	1.4	3	V
		$V_{DS} = V_{GS}$, $I_D = 250 \mu A$	Q1	1	1.9	3	
$\Delta V_{GS(th)} \over \Delta T_{.1}$	Gate Threshold Voltage Temperature Coefficient	I _D = 1 mA, Referenced to 25°C	Q2		-3.1		mV/°C
	·	I _D = 250 uA, Referenced to 25°C	Q1		-4.3		
R _{DS(on)}	Static Drain-Source	$V_{GS} = 10 \text{ V}, I_D = 8.6 \text{ A}$	Q2		11	13.5	mΩ
	On-Resistance	$V_{GS} = 10 \text{ V}, I_D = 8.6 \text{ A}, T_J = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$			16	20.0	
		$V_{GS} = 4.5 \text{ V}, I_D = 7.5 \text{ A}$ $V_{GS} = 10 \text{ V}, I_D = 6.3 \text{ A}$			13	16.5	
			Q1		20	28	
		$V_{GS} = 10 \text{ V}, I_D = 6.3 \text{ A}, T_J = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$			26	33	
	On Otata Dania Oceana	$V_{GS} = 4.5 \text{ V}, I_D = 5.6 \text{ A}$ $V_{GS} = 10 \text{ V}, V_{DS} = 5 \text{ V}$	00	00	25	35	Α
I _{D(on)}	On-State Drain Current	$V_{GS} = 10 \text{ V}, \qquad V_{DS} = 5 \text{ V}$	Q2 Q1	30 20			A
~	Forward Transconductance	V _{DS} = 5 V, I _D = 8.6 A	Q1 Q2	20	32		S
g _{FS}	l orward fransconductance	$V_{DS} = 5 \text{ V}, \qquad I_D = 6.3 \text{ A}$ $V_{DS} = 5 \text{ V}, \qquad I_D = 6.3 \text{ A}$	Q2 Q1		19		
Dynami	c Characteristics	103 0 1, 10 0.071				1	1
Ciss	Input Capacitance	$V_{DS} = 10 \text{ V}, \qquad V_{GS} = 0 \text{ V},$	Q2		1250		pF
OISS	imput Supusitarios	f = 1.0 MHz	Q1		610		Pi
C _{oss}	Output Capacitance		Q2		410		pF
000			Q1		180		
C _{rss}	Reverse Transfer Capacitance		Q2		130		pF
			Q1		85		
R_G	Gate Resistance	$V_{GS} = 15 \text{mV}, f = 1.0 \text{ MHz}$	Q2 Q1		1.4 2.2		Ω
O it a la i	on Observatoriation				I.		
	ng Characteristics (Note 2 Turn-On Delay Time	$V_{DD} = 15 \text{ V}, I_D = 1 \text{ A},$	Q2		9	18	ne
$t_{d(on)}$	Turri-Ori Delay Time	$V_{GS} = 10V$, $R_{GEN} = 6 \Omega$	Q2 Q1		10	20	ns
t _r	Turn-On Rise Time	VGS - 10V, NGEN - 0 12	Q2		6	12	ns
ч	Turn on ruse rime		Q1		7	14	110
t _{d(off)}	Turn-Off Delay Time	1	Q2		27	44	ns
4(0.1)	ĺ		Q1		24	39	
t _f	Turn-Off Fall Time	1	Q2		11	20	ns
			Q1		3	6	
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-On Delay Time	$V_{DD} = 15 \text{ V}, I_{D} = 1 \text{ A},$	Q2		12	22	ns
		V_{GS} = 4.5V, R_{GEN} = 6 Ω	Q1		12	22	
t _r	Turn-On Rise Time		Q2		13	23	ns
+	Turn-Off Delay Time	-	Q1 Q2	 	14	25	no
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-On Delay Time		Q2 Q1		19 15	34 27	ns
t _f	Turn-Off Fall Time	1	Q2	 	10	20	ns
ч	Tam on rain rinic	1	Q1		5	10	113

Electrical Characteristics (continued)

T_A = 25°C unless otherwise noted

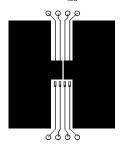
Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Type	Min	Тур	Max	Units
Switching Characteristics (Note 2)							
$Q_{g(TOT)}$	Total Gate Charge at Vgs=10V	Q2: V _{DS} = 15 V, I _D = 11.5A	Q2 Q1		21 11	30 15	nC
Q_g	Total Gate Charge at Vgs=5V	Q1: V _{DS} = 15 V, I _D = 6.3A	Q2 Q1		12 6	16 9	nC
Q_{gs}	Gate-Source Charge		Q2 Q1		3.1 1.8		nC
Q_{gd}	Gate-Drain Charge		Q2 Q1		3.6 2.4		nC

Drain-Source Diode Characteristics and Maximum Ratings

Is	Maximum Continuous Drain-Source Diode Forward Current			Q2		3.0	Α
				Q1		1.3	
T_{rr}	Reverse Recovery Time	I _F = 11.5 A,		Q2	19		ns
Qrr	Reverse Recovery Charge	$d_{iF}/d_t = 300 \text{ A/}\mu\text{s}$	(Note 3)		12		nC
Trr	Reverse Recovery Time	I _F = 6.3 A,		Q1	20		ns
Q _{rr}	Reverse Recovery Charge	$d_{iF}/d_t = 100 \text{ A/}\mu\text{s}$	(Note 3)		9		nC
V _{SD}	Drain-Source Diode Forward Voltage	$V_{GS} = 0 \text{ V}, I_S = 3 \text{ A}$ $V_{GS} = 0 \text{ V}, I_S = 6 \text{ A}$ $V_{GS} = 0 \text{ V}, I_S = 1.3 \text{ A}$	(Note 2) (Note 2) (Note 2)	Q2 Q2 Q1	0.5 0.6 0.8	0.7 1.0 1.2	٧

Notes:

1. R_{0,JA} is the sum of the junction-to-case and case-to-ambient thermal resistance where the case thermal reference is defined as the solder mounting surface of the drain pins. R_{0,C} is guaranteed by design while R_{0,CA} is determined by the user's board design.



a) 78°C/W when mounted on a 0.5in² pad of 2 oz copper



125°C/W when mounted on a 0.02 in² pad of 2 oz copper



t) 135°C/W when mounted on a minimum pad.

Scale 1 : 1 on letter size paper

- 2. Pulse Test: Pulse Width < 300μ s, Duty Cycle < 2.0%
- 3. See "SyncFET Schottky body diode characteristics" below.

Typical Characteristics: Q2

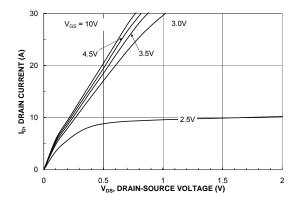


Figure 1. On-Region Characteristics.

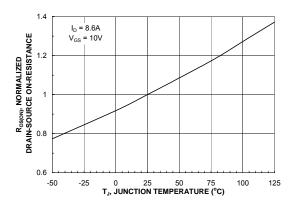


Figure 3. On-Resistance Variation with Temperature.

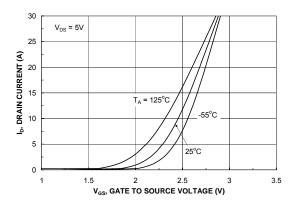


Figure 5. Transfer Characteristics.

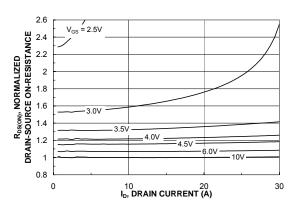


Figure 2. On-Resistance Variation with Drain Current and Gate Voltage.

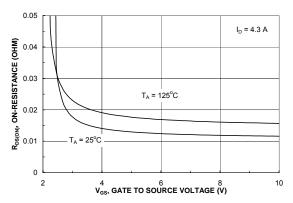


Figure 4. On-Resistance Variation with Gate-to-Source Voltage.

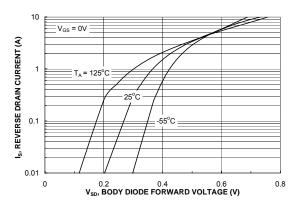
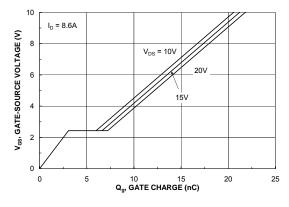


Figure 6. Body Diode Forward Voltage Variation with Source Current and Temperature.

Typical Characteristics: Q2



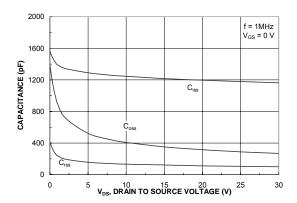
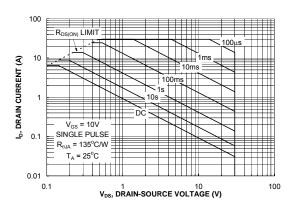


Figure 7. Gate Charge Characteristics.





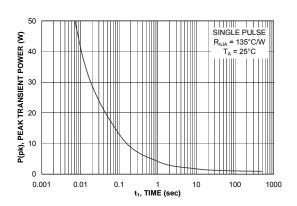


Figure 9. Maximum Safe Operating Area.

Figure 10. Single Pulse Maximum Power Dissipation.

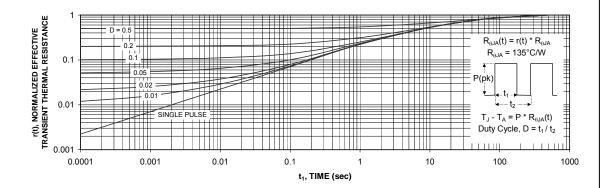


Figure 11. Transient Thermal Response Curve.

Thermal characterization performed using the conditions described in Note 1c. Transient thermal response will change depending on the circuit board design.

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Typical Characteristics Q1

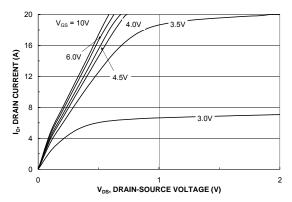
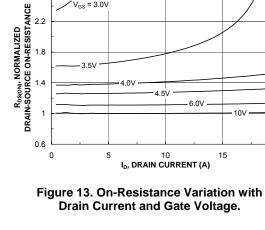


Figure 12. On-Region Characteristics.



2.6

V_{GS} = 3.0V

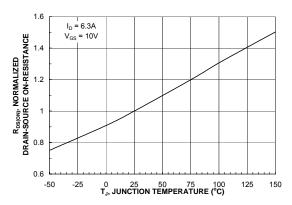


Figure 14. On-Resistance Variation with Temperature.

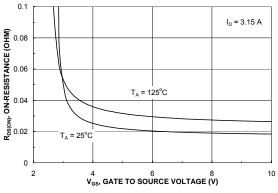


Figure 15. On-Resistance Variation with Gate-to-Source Voltage.

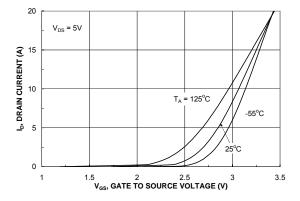


Figure 16. Transfer Characteristics.

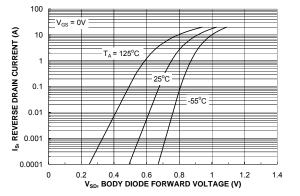
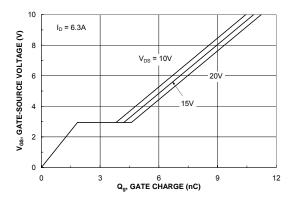


Figure 17. Body Diode Forward Voltage Variation with Source Current and Temperature.

Typical Characteristics Q1



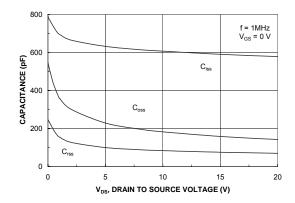
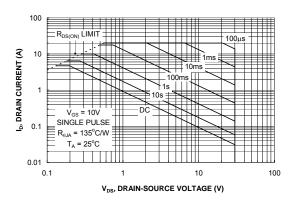


Figure 18. Gate Charge Characteristics.





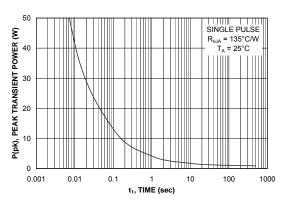


Figure 20. Maximum Safe Operating Area.

Figure 21. Single Pulse Maximum Power Dissipation.

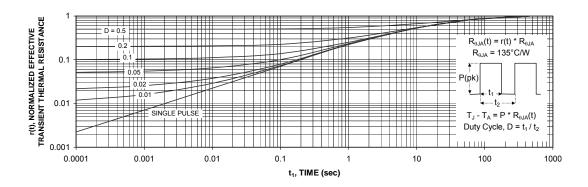


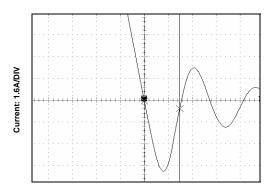
Figure 22. Transient Thermal Response Curve.

Thermal characterization performed using the conditions described in Note 1c. Transient thermal response will change depending on the circuit board design.

Typical Characteristics (continued)

SyncFET Schottky Body Diode Characteristics

Fairchild's SyncFET process embeds a Schottky diode in parallel with PowerTrench MOSFET. This diode exhibits similar characteristics to a discrete external Schottky diode in parallel with a MOSFET. **Figure 23** shows the reverse recovery characteristic of the FDS6982AS.



Time: 10nS/DIV

Figure 23. FDS6982AS SyncFET body diode reverse recovery characteristic.

For comparison purposes, **Figure 24** shows the reverse recovery characteristics of the body diode of an equivalent size MOSFET produced without SyncFET (FDS6982).

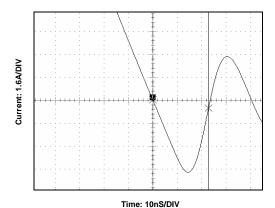


Figure 24. Non-SyncFET (FDS6982) body diode reverse recovery characteristic.

Schottky barrier diodes exhibit significant leakage at high temperature and high reverse voltage. This will increase the power in the device.

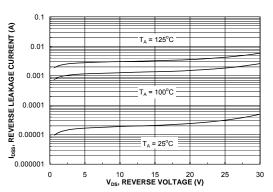
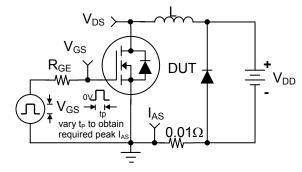


Figure 25. SyncFET body diode reverse leakage versus drain-source voltage and temperature

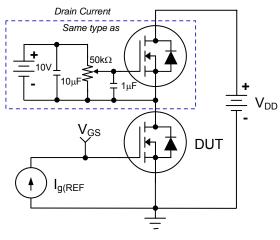
Typical Characteristics



BV_{DSS}
V_{DS}
V_{DD}
V_{DD}

Figure 26. Unclamped Inductive Load Test Circuit

Figure 27. Unclamped Inductive Waveforms



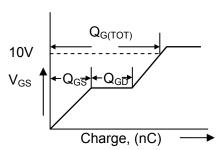
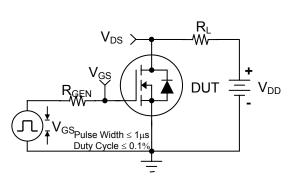


Figure 28. Gate Charge Test Circuit

Figure 29. Gate Charge Waveform



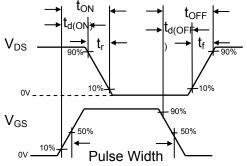


Figure 30. Switching Time Test Circuit

Figure 31. Switching Time Waveforms





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		This datasheet contains the design specifications for product development. Specifications may change in any manner without notice.
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